

hazardous substances have been used to treat the human remains.

Based on the information available, human remains representing at least one individual have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In July of 2024 kayakers identified the human remains on a sand bar in the East Nishnabotna River in Pottawattamie County, Iowa. The Pottawattamie County Sheriff's office first handled the investigation and sent the human remains to the Iowa State Medical Examiner's Office where they were determined not of medicolegal significance. The human remains were transferred to the OSA BP in February of 2025. A young to middle-aged adult female is represented by a partial cranium with evidence of long-term inundation and river transport. The original burial location is unknown as the human remains had been displaced by river erosion; the location in which they were found is documented as 13PW402 in the Iowa Site File (BP3936). No hazardous substances have been used to treat the human remains.

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least one individual have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In August of 2024 human remains were discovered on a sandbar in the Little Sioux River in Woodbury County. After Woodbury County police sent the human remains to the Iowa State Medical Examiner (24-07558) they were determined to be of ancient context and transferred to the OSA in February 2025. Dark cortical coloration and taphonomic rounding of exposed sutures and broken surfaces indicates long term inundation and river transport. Site 13WD260 was assigned to the find spot; the individual's original burial location is unknown. An adult male is represented by a partial cranium (BP3937). No hazardous substances have been used to treat the human remains.

Based on the information available, human remains representing at least one individual have been reasonably identified. These human remains were displaced from an unknown location by river erosion on the Floyd River and discovered by a kayaker south of Merrill, IA. They were reported to and recovered by the Plymouth County Sheriff's Office in late August 2025. The human remains were transferred to the OSA September 25, 2025. Dark cortical coloration and taphonomic rounding of exposed sutures and broken surfaces indicates long term inundation and river transport. Site 13PM286 was assigned to the find spot. An adult

female is represented by a partial cranium (BP3992). No hazardous substances have been used to treat the human remains.

#### Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location and acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The OSA BP has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

**ADDRESSES.** Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or

a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the OSA BP must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The OSA BP is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: December 8, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-23378 Filed 12-18-25; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6794; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041565; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Pamela Endzweig, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, email [endzweig@uoregon.edu](mailto:endzweig@uoregon.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is published as part of the

National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 16 individuals have been identified. Skeletal analyses indicate that the generally fragmentary remains include seven adult males, three adult females, one young adult female, two adults of indeterminate sex, one adolescent female, one child, and one infant. No known individuals were identified. The 23 associated funerary objects include 18 pine nut beads, and five worked antler artifacts. An additional stone projectile point tip is embedded in the sternum of one individual. Although more burial-associated objects were collected by the donor, only part of his collection was donated to the Museum.

The human remains and artifacts were removed in the early 1940s by W.T. Edmundson and William Laughlin from Khustenate, also known as 35CU157, an Athabaskan village and burial site in Curry County, OR, formerly on private land and now within current Samuel H. Boardman State Park. They were donated by Edmundsen, a private individual, and accessioned in 1947. Laughlin was that time a professor at the University of Oregon. Upon leaving the University in 1955, Laughlin removed some Khustenate remains to subsequent institutions he was employed at, resulting in the dispersal of the collection.

The village at Khustenate was reported in 1874 by Paul Schumacher, who observed housepits, a cemetery, and an extensive midden. Subsequent radiocarbon dating of shell samples from the reposed midden yielded dates of 450±70 RYBP and 320±60 RYBP. The assemblage and presence of Euroamerican trade items confirms that the site was used in Late Prehistoric and Early Historic times. Historical Documents, ethnographic sources, oral history, and Native American traditional knowledge indicate that the Tututni people have occupied this area of the southern Oregon coast since pre-contact times.

#### Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural

affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least 16 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 23 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and funerary objects described in this notice and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Coquille Indian Tribe; Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: December 8, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6796; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041567; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, MI

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to Sarah Surface-Evans, State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Economic Development Corporation, 300 N Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913, email [SurfaceEvansS1@michigan.gov](mailto:SurfaceEvansS1@michigan.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the SHPO, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, three associated funerary objects were removed from the Fourteen Mile Point site (20ON84) in Ontonagon County, Michigan. The associated funerary objects were inadvertently discovered along with Ancestral human remains at the site in 1983; the Ancestral remains were transferred to the Keweenaw Bay